two principal rice varieties of Tarragona, Spain (Nos. 37696 and 37697); a collection of South African wheats (Nos. 38618 to 38631), including the best Boer sorts adapted to the poor, unmanured lands of that region; 11 varieties of wheat (Nos. 38343 to 38353) which have been developed by the wheat breeders of the Department of Agriculture of New South Wales and are considered worthy of trial in our own Southwest; a selected Danish 2-rowed barley (No. 37706) and a 6-rowed variety (No. 37707), showing peculiar resistance to smut and leaf-spot, and a yellow spring oat of good quality (No. 37708), the results of selections carried on by breeders of the Royal Danish Agricultural Society of Copenhagen; the dwarf Black Grushevsk sorghum (No. 37733) from the farm of the Grand Duke Nicholas in the Ekaterinoslav Province of Russia, which is distinguished by early maturity, even in very cold summers, and is the best yielder of 20 sorts tested there; and a variety of maize (No. 38544) which is grown by the Panetes Indians of the upper Gy Parana (Machabo) River of Brazil, secured by Mr. Leo Miller, of the Roosevelt expedition, the first white man to visit the tribe.

FORAGE CROPS.

Of forage crops the most remarkable included in this inventory is that reported by Mr. J. B. Thompson, of the island of Guam, *Merremia hederacea* (Burm.) Hallier (No. 38647), a creeping plant of the morning-glory family, which appears to be more palatable to stock than any of the other forage plants on the island and is capable of being used continuously as pasturage. The Brazilian expedition of the office, composed of Messrs. Dorsett, Shamel, and Popenoe, during its stay in southern Brazil secured seeds or plants of 59 wild or cultivated forage grasses (Nos. 37983 to 38041). These will probably be of special interest to southern agriculturists. The Apitrèfle, or bee clover (No. 37937), a variety of red clover so named because the honeybees are able to collect nectar from its much shortened, more open flowers, sent by Prof. G. Martinet, of Lausanne, Switzerland, will interest bee men as well as agriculturists. Two annual species of clover from Budapest, *Trifolium angulatum* Waldst. and Kit. and *T. parviflorum* Ehrh. (Nos. 37681 and 37682), which remain dwarf in dry years, serving as pasturage, but grow high enough for hay on wet spots or in wet years, may possibly fit in with American requirements; and a wild type of Kentish white clover (No. 38579), which experiments at Armstrong College, Cockle Park, England, have shown is better than Dutch clover, may prove suitable for acclimatization here. Mr. Meyer found several hardy varieties of Chinese sugar cane (Nos. 38257 and 38332) at Chengchow and Kaifeng, in Honan Province,